

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BROWN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JULY PRIZES: \$1000 for the best article on the condition of the country.

No. 311

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE GARDEN, Broadway—Jockey—Diversions.

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and about 1,200 boxes, at prices given in another column. There was more doing in coffee, and the sales embraced about 2,000 bags Rio and 200 bags Java at steady prices. There was more activity in freight to British ports, with engagements of about 75,000 bushels of grain to Liverpool at 74d. a bushel, bulk and bags, for corn and wheat. Flour was taken at 2s. 11d. a bushel. 2s. 2d. Freight was also in good request for London and Glasgow at full rates.

The Great Results and the Suggestive Developments of the Presidential Election.

The general results of this Presidential election in the North are of the most tremendous and imposing character. The democracy have secured the election of Buchanan by the skin of their teeth, and only through the silly divisions, defections and bad management of the opposition forces in the single State of Pennsylvania. They only wanted a change of some fifteen hundred votes, out of an aggregate of four hundred and twenty-three thousand, to secure Pennsylvania in October; and this would have given them not only Pennsylvania in November, (which would have been enough, with what he has, to elect Fremont), but it would also have rendered the opposition majority in New Jersey and Indiana a unit, thus making a clean sweep of the North, from stem to stern, in behalf of the young eagle of the Rocky Mountains.

Had our advice been followed in the outset by the managers of the Fremont cause in Pennsylvania, this grand result would have been achieved. We advised these managers in the beginning of the campaign to raise funds and spend them freely among the fluttering newspapers and floating political materials of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania. We admonished them to take time by the forelock, for that twenty thousand dollars judiciously expended in June, July and August would be worth a hundred thousand in September and October. Our advice was disregarded—a parcel of old fogies in New York and Philadelphia took the matter in hand, and by October an opposition majority of thirty thousand in the State was frittered away. Among the Fillmore organs and loose material in the market, the administration, with its liberal supplies of cash, stepped in, and thus the democracy have secured the spoils of a hundred millions a year for four years, by the judicious expenditure of perhaps less than a million in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Thus much for the general result. Among the secondary results, the successful Wood movement of this city is about all that is left of the democratic party of the Empire State. The corporation of Mayor Wood, composed of fresh and vigorous materials, and aided by an independent press, has secured a great victory over outside enemies and several little democratic conspiracies for the spoils. The hardy and the soft—the Van Buren, Dickinsons and Dixes—in the State at large, have been literally consumed by the Fremont party, like dry stubble under a consuming fire. And in this city the little New York Hotel clique, of which Robert J. Walker is the head and George Sanders the tail; and the little cigar house Libby clique, of which John McKoon is the chief; and the little ridiculous Whiting clique, in their game for the spoils, have all been whipped out by the Wood party. What follows? Mr. Buchanan's policy is to recognize the most powerful branch of the party, as the party, and as such, entitled to all the spoils. Under this rule, we may depend upon it that Mayor Wood and his party will hold the balance of power in the disposition of the plunder of the Custom House and Post Office. Thus much for New York city, and the little remnant which has been saved of the great democratic party of the Empire State.

In some other Northern States the results of these late elections are equally startling. Massachusetts, for example, notwithstanding her Cushing, her old line whig fogies, such as Choate and Winthrop, her Fillmore disorganizers, and her abolition Ishmaelites, is the homier State of the Union, with her majority for Fremont. A popular vote of 65,538 over Buchanan, and a clear Fremont majority of 46,744 over both Buchanan and Fillmore, will do in an aggregate vote of about 150,000. Next, with regard to Mr. Pierce's State of New Hampshire—5,000 Fremont majority in that old democratic stronghold is something of a revolution since 1852. As for Michigan, under the Fremont pressure, General Cass has proved to be as weak there as the Van Buren, Dickinsons and Dixes in New York; and as for Illinois, the "Little Giant," or, as General Sam Houston styles him, "the little runt" of the democratic party, has found it too hot to hold him. Pierce, Cass and Douglas, Choate, Barnard and the Van Buren, should all avail themselves of an early opportunity for a sort of family dinner at Buffalo, with Millard Fillmore, Commodore Stockton, Erasmus Brooks and General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs.

In spite of all these unfortunate individuals, but for the bad management of the old fogie Fremont committees in Pennsylvania, the triumph of Fremont would have involved every State in which the constitutional rights of free speech and a free press were not trampled under foot. It is not wonderful that with the results achieved by Fremont, the democracy are more alarmed than delighted with the election of Buchanan by the loss to the opposition of a single State. With the demands of the Southern secessionists on the one hand, and the results of the Presidential election in the Northern States on the other hand, Mr. Buchanan may well exclaim, "What am I, and what are the democratic party to do to be saved?"

WHAT WILL POOR PIERCE DO?—This is an interesting question. What will poor Pierce do? He has yet four months grace left him in which to do something. If he chooses, within that time he may remove the greatest stumbling block in the way of Mr. Buchanan—the Kansas question. Should Mr. Pierce assume the responsibility, and secure the admission of Kansas as a free State, he will alone, in that single act, for all the border ruffianisms of which he has been guilty during the last two years. We go further, and declare it as our fixed belief that Mr. Buchanan should be relieved from the responsibility of making Kansas a slave State; for he was nominated because his hands were clean of any participation in this plot of Davis and Atchison for extending slavery into free territory by force of arms. At least this dirty piece of work, assumed by Mr. Pierce should be finished by him. Why should the scheme which has broken down poor Pierce be transferred to the shoulders of Buchanan? Why saddle him with this "Old Man of the Sea"? Mr. Pierce should relieve his successor of this ugly piece of business; and by admitting Kansas as a free State, he will save Buchanan, save the democracy, and put them on their legs again, and return to Concord in a perfect blaze of glory. What will poor Pierce do? It is plain what he ought to do; but still the question recurs, what will poor Pierce do?

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—We see that some of the journals which have supported Colonel Fremont are counseling themselves for their defeat by expatiating on the strength shown by what they call "the republican party," and by prognosticating triumphs in the future to be achieved by the same "republican party." A little reflection may possibly save these persons some mortification hereafter.

Their idea of a party—that is to say, a compact homogeneous body, with fixed principles and perpetual succession—is not, we apprehend, justified by the reality. Such a party does not, and never can exist in the United States. We have railroad companies and other moneyed corporations which are aggregates, possessing perpetual succession, a lasting entity, and usually an increasing force from year to year; but in politics we have nothing of the kind. Our parties are ephemeral creations, with a sudden birth, a rapid growth, and an almost instantaneous decline and extinction. They spring into existence from a peculiar combination of circumstances, act for a present and direct end, and when that end is either gained or lost, they die. They can seldom be counted upon for more than one Presidential term. The whigs lasted three terms, perhaps four; but the Know Nothings sprang into life since the election of Pierce, and are now extinct, though Pierce is still President; and this, we judge, will be the fate of most parties hereafter. Like militia, they will be suddenly called out to carry an election; will muster in great force, and do service; but the battle day over, they will be disbanded, will return to their homes, and you shall seek them in vain.

The democratic party appears at first blush to give the lie to this theory; but it does not. The democracy, at bottom, have no principles at all. Their cohesion as a party depends solely upon the spoils. If a respectable Chinese were to ask the best informed among us—what are the party principles and doctrines of this democracy, which has furnished Presidents for the United States for the last fifty years?—the answer would have to be—I don't know. No one knows. The fact is, the democracy have never had any principles outside of the natural dogmas of republicanism. But from time to time, as other parties have arisen with ill-judged, or dangerous theories, the democracy has anchored itself on the bare rock of antagonism to these novelties; and what with the efforts of its managers, who are the best politicians in the country by far, and what with the general feeling of conservatism with which the trading classes are imbued, it has usually prevailed at the polls. After 1852, there was no democratic party; now there is none, so to speak; yet it will undoubtedly loom up great and strong in 1860, for the simple reason that the leaders—the spoil-hunters, with their unscrupulousness, and the rank and file—namely the conservative masses of the country, who don't want to be troubled by political changes—will rise from their obscurity, and call themselves the democratic party.

The persons who talk of the strength of the republican party, and expect it to remain where it is, like Trinity Church steeple, or still better, to grow like a crop of wheat, may find themselves awfully mistaken some day. The large popular vote polled for Fremont was a thing of the moment; a finite event, without preface or sequel; it may serve to teach philosophy, but those who expect to use it as a basis for future political expedients, will come to trouble. Each Presidential election must be fought on its own basis; in each one, henceforth, there will be two main parties—the conservatives and the reformers; and it is reasonable to expect that on some occasions the latter will prevail. But to discount 1860 in favor of a "republican party," because the Northern masses rallied to the side of Fremont, is as unwise as it was for poor Fillmore to expect to be President. Next year, if the republican leaders go to the polls with their party, they will probably find it greatly diminished in strength. They can only hope to meet it again, if they rally, in 1860, once more under the name of Fremont.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ON MAYOR WOOD.—Singularly enough, several of the journals continue to attack Mayor Wood, even after the election is all over and his triumph made certain. One would suppose from these newspapers that he had been unsuccessful, instead of having achieved a triumph which is, all the circumstances considered, altogether unprecedented. We apprehend that the self-constituted committee that met at the New York Hotel, and of which Robert J. Walker was the head and George N. Sanders the tail, have some new intrigue to carry on, and that the republican and other journals have been induced to join with them in endeavoring to prejudice the mind of the new President in relation to the course pursued by Mayor Wood and his friends in the recent contest, and that the whole affair is gotten up with a remarkably sharp eye to the spoils of the Custom House. The recent election has interred hard shells and soft shells and half shells, and all the other fraction in a common burial ground. It has also swept away all the fossilized country politicians—the Dickinsons, Van Burens, and others of the same tribe—and we have a new organization of the democracy, under fresher auspices, made up from fresher elements and led by younger men. That organization has been matured and built up by Fernando Wood, and through it Buchanan achieved his triumph in this city. It is the only democratic organization which is a living fact. The others are all bogus.

MAYOR WOOD AND MUNICIPAL REFORM.—Our contemporary, the *Courier and Enquirer*, devotes much space to a general demolition of Mayor Wood; and conjointly with this exercise it calls for a reorganization of the police department, and the passage of a Registry law. As Mayor Wood has survived all the *Courier's* efforts to demolish him up to this time, he may possibly outlive this one too; so this branch of the business may remain as it stands.

But when we come to the municipal reforms suggested by our contemporary, and compare the amount of thought devoted to them with that appropriated for the chopping up of Wood, we cannot but wonder at the small quantity of bread which is mixed with so much sack. The reorganization of the police and the passage of a Registry law are very small items in the budget of reform that is needed. What this city requires is a wholesale change in the government, from the highest executive and legislative departments, downwards, so that the city government shall become in point of fact a miniature of the government of the confederacy. This is what the *Courier* should advocate, and what we expect Mayor Wood to give his whole thought to the work of effecting; the organization of the police and the Registry law are good things, but they will follow as a matter of course.

CLAIMS OF FREE NEGROES TO THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The question whether free negroes born in this country are entitled as citizens to the protection of our government while travelling abroad, is, we believe, one which has only recently presented itself for consideration. It is true that by a parity of reasoning with other controversies and decisions connected with the rights of colored persons, the inference was strongly against such claims, but we recollect no case previous to that to which we refer which brought the matter fairly to issue.

About ten days since application was made to the State Department, through Mr. H. H. Rice, Clerk to the Superior Court in this city, for foreign passports for eleven persons of color, composing a troupe of minstrels, who were about to start on a professional tour to Europe. The necessary papers and certificates were forwarded with the application. From these, it appears that nine of these persons were born in the State of New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Portland, Maine. Concluding that there would be no difficulty in obtaining passports from the Department, the troupe left on Saturday last, by the *Hermann*, with the intention of remaining at Bremen until they received their credentials, which their agent here was instructed to forward after them. This expectation has been disappointed by the receipt of the following communication:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1856.
H. H. Rice, Esq., New York City.
SIR:—Your letters of the 29th ultimo and 3d instant, requesting passports for eleven colored persons, have been received, and I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitted by you do not warrant the Department in complying with your request. A passport is a certificate that the person to whom it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers accompanying your communication, there is not satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passports are of this description. They are represented in your letter as "colored," and described in the affidavits as "black," from which statements it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this is so, there can be no doubt that they are not citizens of the United States. The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the national and State governments. In 1824 a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, and the United States Supreme Court, in the case of *United States v. Rhodes*, decided that they were not. The same question has since arisen in relation to the rights of colored persons to hold office in the State of New York, and in the case of *State v. Rhodes*, the same doctrine was held. The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect. In *Keefe's Commentaries*, vol. 2, p. 271, it is stated that in 1853 Chief Justice Savage, in the case of *State v. Rhodes*, held that the word "citizens" in the constitution of the State applied to white persons only, and that the case of the State against Claiborne, held the same doctrine. Such being the construction of the constitution in relation to free persons of color, it is concluded that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the jurisdiction of the government, as entitled to the full rights of citizens; but the Secretary directs me to say, that though the Department is of the opinion that such persons are not citizens of the United States, yet if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it will give a certificate that they were born in the United States, and that the government thereof would regard it to be its duty to protect them if wronged by a foreign government, while within its jurisdiction for a legal and proper purpose.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. A. THOMAS, Assistant Secretary.

The above will no doubt come upon many persons by surprise. It is erroneously supposed that the right to vote carries with it all the rights of citizenship, and that consequently persons of color can claim all the privileges which white citizens enjoy. By the laws of the State of New York a free negro possessing real estate to the amount of \$250 above his obligations, is entitled to vote; but from the legal decisions referred to above it is clear that the exercise of this right does not constitute him a citizen of the United States within the intent and meaning of the constitution. This may be very inconsistent, but such undoubtedly is the law. Its seeming anomaly is, however, mitigated by the intimation that if the Department is satisfied by proper evidence that applicants of this sort were born in the United States and are free, it will consider it its duty to protect them if wronged by a foreign government while within its jurisdiction.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HERALD.—The *Washington Union*, at the close of a litany of groans over the result of the election in the North, finds consolation where one would least have expected it—in the Presidential vote in the city of New York. "It is," says our contemporary, "a withering commentary on the boasted influence of the *Herald*." &c. With all due respect to the *Union*, we do not feel withered, under the circumstances. We supported Col. Fremont for President, and he carried the State. We supported Fernando Wood for Mayor, and he carried the city. The Presidential vote for Buchanan in the city, from which the *Union* infers that the *Herald* has no influence, was mainly brought about by the efforts of Wood, whom the *Herald* supported. If the editor of the *Union* had any experience of real newspapers, he would know that a journal with a million of readers cannot but be influential, whatever be the ability with which it is conducted.

A GAY WEEK COMING.—Thus far during the present season the Presidential question has afforded our people the principal part of their amusement and excitement, but now that it is all over, and even Wall Street satisfied that the country is sound on its pins, for four years at least, the public attention is turned to the world of art and letters. Next week will be an exceedingly busy time among artists of all grades. First, we are to have Thalberg's concert—the first on Monday.

This promises to be a very brilliant affair; all the places have been sold. The Academy of Music, under the administration of Monsieur le Baron de Stankovitch, will open on the same night with the "Trovatore"; Maretzky, not choosing to apologize, will not conduct the orchestra. The throne will be filled by his trusty henchman, the amiable and elegant Herr Kreutzer, a gentleman of Tuetonic extraction, favorably known as the leader of the orchestra for several years. We expect an enjoyable season during the La Grange management, both before and behind the curtain.

The theatres, too, will be interesting. During the week Miss Laura Keane will open her new and elegant theatre in Broadway, and young New York will bring out its brightest boots and its tightest of gloves to aid in the launch of the new ship. Mr. Wallack, who is playing at his own theatre an exceedingly successful engagement, will hold his own, and doubtless give some novelty. New local comedies will be produced by the irrepressible Burton and the indefatigable Brougham. Altogether we shall have a gay time of it. Our country cousins may make up their parties to visit the city next week, which will be a sort of golden era for art.

We have always strenuously supported the theatres and other places of public amusement, for reasons which are patent to every liberal mind. If our city is made attractive for strangers, all classes are directly benefitted in a pecuniary point of view, and it is especially the duty and the interest of our merchants to sustain all the arts liberally. We are glad to see that the prospects for a lucrative season at all the houses are exceedingly good, and that the new dramatic copyright has encouraged several writers of eminence to enter the field of dramatic authorship.

THE PICKING OF CONSCIENCE AFTER THE ELECTION.—We had not intended to disturb Erasmus Brooks in the grave to which he has been consigned; but there is a degree of meanness combined with impudence in the apologies he is making for his course during the canvass that calls for a few final remarks.

In a sneaking penitential strain, Mr. Brooks throws himself upon the mercy of his brother journalists; appeals to their Christian charity, and beats his breast, and says that he is sure that he meant no wrong in opposing Col. Fremont as he did. This sort of excuse is only one shade less disgusting than the offence. No man who, like Erasmus Brooks, has been fifteen or twenty years a metropolitan editor, can help knowing that it is very wrong, very mean, base, contemptible and cowardly, to invent falsehoods about the religion, the birthplace, and the parentage of a candidate; to fill a daily newspaper with them, and scatter them to the world in the most malignant and offensive shape. No man who has had the opportunities and the political experience of Erasmus Brooks can help knowing that this is not the way to conduct a canvass; that there was no necessity for discussing any of these questions; and that whatever the truth was concerning them, Col. Fremont's fitness for the Presidency would not have been one whit altered.

It was because Erasmus Brooks knew these things, and because we were all aware that he was sinning not from ignorance but from the very meanness and basest motives that can animate a human being, that with one accord the whole press of New York exclaimed against him, as a disgrace to the profession and an opprobrium to the city. And now that he has received that other penalty for his misdeeds, a contemptuous rejection by the very people who were last year all of his way of thinking, the same motives will prevent the public from listening with any patience to the lame and abject plea for mercy which he now puts forward.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from the city of Mexico. Our correspondent, who is familiar with the politics of the republic, gives an interesting resume of the antecedents and present position of the Comonfort administration. He sends a very clear view of the exact position of affairs, and his letter goes to approve our view of the matter—that Comonfort must go on as he has begun, and make himself master of the situation. He must carry out the plan of making the church property pay the national debt, and he must so reduce the army that it never can again be used to get up or upset governments. It is the church that has impoverished the country; and by taking from the priests the money which they have extorted from the people, the Executive is simply recovering what has been stolen from the State. The measures of Comonfort in relation to the army will be applauded by the friends of constitutional liberty all over the world. It is gratifying to know that, under the present regime Mexico is gradually, but surely, prospering; and if Comonfort plays his game boldly, peace, order and good government may yet be restored to that unfortunate republic.

NEXT UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.—Now that the election is over and the Legislature sure for Fremont, we believe the following will be candidates for the United States Senate next winter at Albany:—

Horace Greeley.
James Watson Webb.
William C. Bryant.
Henry J. Raymond.
James Gordon Bennett.

There's plenty to choose from, and to spare. Let their several friends go to work and intrigue for the high post. Much depends on it. The quintuple alliance at last!

THE NAME OF FREMONT.—The magnificent run which Fremont has made in his first trial for the Presidency, appears to be rekindling at once the flame of his popularity. By several public meetings in this city he has been proclaimed their candidate for 1860; and we have no doubt that all the republican presses of New England are in his favor. Very well. Let us take things coolly and deliberately; and by the year of grace 1860 we may be enabled to show the difference between Fremont and Fillmore in the South.

Completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad between Montreal and Toronto.
The people of Canada appear to be bent on competing with the citizens of the United States in public spirit and enterprise, and the manner in which their line of railway is taken up and carried through, exceeds the highest credit upon their energy. We and by the subjoined invitation that the Grand Trunk Railroad, connecting Montreal and Toronto, has been just completed—forming another important link in the vast network of communication by which the whole of the Northern portion of this continent will soon be inter-connected.

CITY OF MONTREAL.
[Vignette views of Toronto and Montreal, with allegorical figures of Time and Hope in the foreground.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SIR—It being the intention of the citizens of Montreal to celebrate the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad, connecting the city of Montreal with the city of Toronto, and that of the ladies of your family, is requested at the commemorative festival, to be held in Montreal on the 12th and 13th days of November next.

EXECUTIVE AND INVITATION COMMITTEES.
DAVID KINNEAR, Chairman.
HENRY STARNES, Mayor of Montreal.
L. H. HOLTON, Esq., President of the Board of Trade.
CHARLES GARTH, President of Mechanics Institute.
A. A. DORRIS, Esq., P. M.
HENRY J. LAMONT, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
HENRY BULLMER, City Councillor.
JOHN J. LAMONT, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
AUGUSTUS DEWAR, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
THOMAS CAMP, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
WALTER JONES, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
J. J. COULSON, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
THOMAS WILSON, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
J. G. DINKIN, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
THOMAS MORLAND, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.

The accompanying invitation of the citizens of Montreal, conveyed by the Secretary, will pass the gentleman and ladies, in which it is addressed, over the following railroads, to assist in the celebration, to be held in Montreal, including the banquet and excursion in the harbor.
By order of the Invitation Committee.

D. KINNEAR, Chairman.
HENRY STARNES, Mayor of Montreal.
L. H. HOLTON, Esq., President of the Board of Trade.
CHARLES GARTH, President of Mechanics Institute.
A. A. DORRIS, Esq., P. M.
HENRY J. LAMONT, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
HENRY BULLMER, City Councillor.
JOHN J. LAMONT, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
AUGUSTUS DEWAR, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
THOMAS CAMP, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
WALTER JONES, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
J. J. COULSON, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
THOMAS WILSON, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
J. G. DINKIN, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
THOMAS MORLAND, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.

THE MANCHESTER MIRROR.—The Manchester Mirror says that the Collector of Taxes for the town of Glim